

VII. *Supplement to the Longicorn Coleoptera of Chontales, Nicaragua.* By H. W. BATES.

[Read 1st December, 1873.]

MR. THOMAS BELT having finally left Nicaragua, after a residence of four years and a half, and brought with him the remainder of his collection, including many species which he had not previously sent home, I have now to communicate the descriptions of a number of Longicorn Coleoptera, not enumerated in the former paper published in the Transactions for 1872, p. 163. The additional species amount to 37, which bring up the total number to 309.

Fam. PRIONIDÆ.

*Macrodonia Dejeanii*, Gory, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1839, p. 127, t. 9.

This species has hitherto only been known as inhabiting "Columbia." Mr. Belt has brought from Chontales several examples.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Section A. Eyes coarsely faceted.

*Hypermallus dædaleus*, n. sp. Subcylindricus, castaneofuscus, pilis incumbentibus ochraceo-griseis vestitus, strigisque elytrorum tomentosus ejusdem coloris fasciatim digestis; capite thoraceque angustioribus et obscurioribus grosse reticulato-punctatis, hoc medio plagâ angustâ lævissimâ. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

One example.

Similar in form and in the thimble-like sculpture of the thorax to *Hyperm. elegans*, Chev., but elytra unarmed at the apex. Resembles also the *Trichophori* rather than the typical *Hypermalli*; but the antennæ and tibiæ destitute of grooves. Head and thorax blackish, with scant, laid hairs; the latter nearly cylindrical, with a few spots

of ochreous tomentum on each side of the disk. Scutellum ochreous-tomentose. Elytra simply truncated at the apex; coarsely punctured near the base, finely so towards the apex, each puncture with a decumbent hair, and each elytron marked with two very oblique and irregular streaks of ashy-ochreous tomentum. Antennæ and legs rufo-fuscous, the former with 3—7 joints unispinose, 4th joint abbreviated.

*Eburodacrys sticticollis*, n. sp. *E. sexmaculato* paulo robustior, pilis erectis elongatis sparsim vestita; fulvo-ochracea, nitida, elytris utrimque lineolâ basali, alteris duabus postmedianis (exteriori postice prolongatâ) eburneis, omnibus nigro-marginatis, strigâque nigrâ colligatis; thorace suprâ maculis quinque nigris; abdomine nigropiceo; femoribus apice spinisque nigris. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

One example.

Nearest resembling *E. longipilis*, but much more robust. The thorax is coarsely rugose transversely, with a central and two side spots on the disk black, all situated on tubercular elevations; the strong lateral spines are also black, and there is a black streak extending along the flanks from them, besides another spot near each coxa, where the prosternum has a remarkable transverse cavity. The antennæ are tawny-reddish, with moderate ciliation beneath. Scutellum black. Elytra closely and finely punctured, smooth towards the apex; truncated, with the sutural angle pointed and the exterior angle produced into a long spine, spines tawny-ochreous; the basal spot is single, narrow and elongated, connected with the median spots by a black streak; of the two median spots the outer is much prolonged at the tip, both are narrow and pointed at their extremities.

*Nephalius nigriventris*, n. sp. Gracilis, testaceo-rufus, nitidus, pilis erectis elongatis sparsim vestitus; antennis (scapo rufo excepto), metathoracis episternis, abdomine, tibiis et tarsis nigris; femoribus gradatim clavatis, apice breviter bidentatis; thorace oblongo, postice constricto, suprâ inæquali, lævi, lateribus vix tumido, sparsim punctato; elytris sinuato-truncatis, extus longe spinosis, suprâ dense breviter erecte pubescentibus. Long. 6 lin. ♂, ♀.

One example (♂) in Mr. Belt's coll. Another (♀) from Mexico, in my own.

Shining ochreous-red; the abdomen, sides of metastern-

num, antennæ (except the scape), tibiæ and tarsi black. The antennæ (except the shining scape) are densely pubescent and the grooves and ridges are faint or scarcely visible; the third to seventh joints are unispinose at the apex in both sexes. The thorax is rather tumid on the sides and much constricted towards the base; the disk is unequal, but scarcely tuberculated, smooth and shining, having only a few scattered punctures; the flanks are more densely punctured. The elytra are moderately punctured and clothed with short, tawny, erect pile; besides a number of very long erect hairs.

I have no doubt the genus *Stizocera*, Serv., is equivalent to *Nephalius* as defined by Lacordaire; but until Serville's type (*St. armata*) is re-discovered, it will be unwise to restore his name.

*Alecyopsis chalcea*, n. sp. Nigra, capite thoraceque nitidis, elytris æneis splendidis, pedibus flavo-testaceis, geniculis nigris. Long. 10 lin.

One example.

This fine Longicorn differs from the only other known species, *A. cyanoptera* (Brazil), by its black head and thorax, and glossy, dark, brassy-green elytra. The scape of the antennæ is rather strongly clavate, brassy-black and shining. The eyes differ from those of *A. cyanoptera* in the upper lobe being very short and rather broad, without any approach to separation from the lower lobe. The antenniferous tubercles are elevated and pointed. The thorax is elongated, narrowed in front, smooth and glossy, with five very prominent wart-like tubercles on the disk. The elytra are very briefly truncated, with obtuse sutural angle and a long acute spine to the exterior angle; the surface is very minutely and sparsely punctulated, and marked besides with three rows of much larger punctures, each bearing a stiff bristle; on each side near the apex is the commencement of a fourth row. The legs are long and robust; the thighs thickly clavate.

*Heterachthes obtusus*, n. sp. Robustus, dense erecte pubescens, castaneo-fuscus, subnitidus, elytris (apice conjunctim rotundatis) maculis utrimque tribus magnis fulvo-testaceis, 2ndâ fasciam obliquam formanti; thorace cylindrico, sparsim grosse punctato, fulvo incumbenti-pubescenti, lineâ brevi dorsali levi. Long.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♀.

One example.

Of peculiar facies owing to its rather broad and slightly convex elytra, obtusely rounded at the apex; it is however a true *Heterachthes*, according to Lacordaire's definition and allied to *H. signaticollis* (Thoms.) The head (with the eyes) is scarcely broader than the thorax, coarsely confluent-punctate behind, with moderately raised antenniferous tubercles. Antennæ (♀) shorter than the body, fulvous, sparingly setose; not thickened or carinated, fourth joint much shorter than the third, a little shorter than the fifth. Thorax cylindrical, with an obtuse tubercle on each side of the smooth, raised median space. Elytra much wider than the thorax, rather convex, and a little rotundate-dilated beyond the middle, apex obtusely rounded; densely setose; above punctulated; the ground colour is chestnut-brown, varied with large pale-tawny spots, the first lateral at one-third the length and emitting a streak to the humeral callus, the second beyond the middle forming a rather oblique subdentate fascia, the third rounded at the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish-chestnut. Legs rather short; femora clavate; tibiæ without grooves. Prosternum extremely narrow between the coxæ.

Section B. \*Eyes finely faceted.

*Odontocera clara*, Bates, *Annals Nat. Hist.* vol. xi. 1873, p. 38.

Many examples.

*Callichroma opiparum*, n. sp. Magnum, infra splendide igneo- et viridi-aureum; supra, elytris subtiliter velutinis purpureo-cupreis, viridi paulo relucens; thorace obscure cupreo, omnino longitudinaliter fortiter flexuose ruguloso; pedibus nigris; femoribus quatuor anticis medio, posticis dimidio basali, sanguineis, tibiis posticis ut in *C. suturali* compresso-dilatatis; antennis nigris. Long. 1 unc. 7 lin. ♀.

One example; in my own collection, obtained from a box of Nicaraguan insects on sale in London.

Allied to *C. velutinum* and *holochlorum*, but differing from all tropical American *Callichromæ* known to me in the peculiar sculpture of the occiput and thorax, which are closely covered with short furrows, running in a longitudinal direction, variously confluent and leaving very fine ridges between them. The scutellum is similarly sculptured, with a central impressed line. The elytra are

clothed with a silky pile of extreme fineness, reflecting dark coppery-purple or green hues, according to position. The body beneath is glabrous, and of brilliant metallic hues, golden-green and igneous-coppery.

CLEOZONA, nov. gen.

Subfam. *Tillomorphinæ* pertinet, generis *Euderces* et *Tillomorpha* affinis. Corpus elongatum, opacum, pube incumbenti vestitum. Caput retractum, antice breve, latum; inter antennas vix concavum; tuberibus antenniferis vix elevatis sed acutis. Oculi divisi; lobis parvis, rotundatis. Palpi brevissimi, apice truncati. Antennæ corpore paulo longiores ( $\delta$  & ?), filiformes; articulis 3—5 sulcatis, apice unispinosi, 3io quàm 4to duplo longiori, 5to—11mo subæqualibus. Thorax elongato cylindrico-ovato, inermi, disco antico convexo, ad basin angustato. Elytra thorace haud latiora, capite cum thorace paulo longiora, ad basin vix convexa deinde usque ad apicem subplana declivia, apice truncato. Pedes elongati; femora gradatim fortiter clavata; tibiæ omnes utrimque carinatae, posticæ undique ciliatæ; tarsi breves; coxæ anticæ haud exsertæ; prosternum latiusculum; acetabula intermedia clausa.

*Cleozona pulchra*, n. sp. Nigra, pube cinereâ dense vestita; elytris utrimque plagâ medianâ, magnâ, intus curvatâ, subnudâ, nigrâ, fasciâque in medio fulvâ transversim flavo-bistriatâ. Long. 7 lin.

Many examples.

In general form this elegant insect resembles *Euderces* and other genera of the sub-family *Tillomorphinæ*, from all of which it is distinguished by its slender, grooved and spined antennæ, and carinated tibiæ. The ground colour is black, but is veiled by a dense silvery-gray pubescence; and on each elytron there is a large naked black patch, the inner margin of which is curved and does not reach the suture; on this patch the thick punctuation of the integument is visible, and the middle is crossed by an ornamental belt of an orange or tawny-brownish colour, near the anterior and posterior margins of which runs a fine transverse yellow line. The basal margin is also black, so that the silvery-gray pile is limited in reality to two large triangular patches, one basal and the other

apical. Across the top of the convex part of the thorax is a patch of erect black hairs. The basal part of the middle and hind thighs is blood-red.

*Rhopalophora cupricollis*, Guérin, Icon. Règne An.  
p. 235.

This Mexican species has been found by Mr. Belt.

*Rhopalophora Venezuelensis*, Chevrolat, Thomson's  
Arcana Naturæ, p. 60.

One example, smaller and more slender than examples from Caraccas, with which I have compared it.

*Entomosterna trucidata*, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862,  
p. 755.

One example, apparently ♀. The species was previously known only from Yucatan.

#### Fam. LAMIADÆ.

*Hammoderus nitidus*, n. sp. Suprà, ut in *H. Lacordairei* nitidus, æneo-fuscus; elytris maculis minutis ochraceo-tomentosis irroratis, alteris magnis utrimque quatuor, scilicet primâ haud procul a basi, obliquâ versus suturam, secundâ et tertiâ lateralibus ante et post medium, quartâque minori prope apicem; elytris apice prope suturam unispinosis; capite et thorace sparsim fulvo-pubescentibus, hoc disco flexuose rugoso; antennis, pedibus et corpore subtus dense fulvo-fusco vestitis, pectore abdomineque maculis parvis seriatis ochraceis. Long. 1 unc. 1 lin.—1 unc. 3 lin. ♀.

Two examples, ♀.

Differs from most other species of the genus by the naked shining integument (especially of the elytra), where not covered with tomentose spots. It is further distinguished from *H. elatus* and others by the absence of pale tomentose spots at the base of each elytron. The elytra are thickly irrorated throughout with tawny-ochraceous specks, and the large patches are four in number; one (liable to abrasion) being behind the scutellum, oblique and not reaching the suture, another small one close to the apex, and the other two are large, quadrate, lateral patches. The elytra are dense, granulate-punctate at the base, the punctuation gradually becoming finer and disappearing



before the apex; the apical spines are rather long as in *H. elatus*, a short distance from the suture.\*

*Tautoclina scissicauda*, n. sp. Cylindrica, robusta, obscure fusca, ochraceo-fusco tomentosa; capite thoraceque (antice haud attenuato) grosse punctatis; elytris striato-punctatis, apice plagâ densius tomentosâ et albo-guttulatâ, apice ipso obtuse rotundato, juxta suturam conjunctum fortiter emarginato; antennis apice incrassatis; articulo tertio valde elongato. Long. 6 lin.

One example.

This species partakes of the distinctive characters (as given by Thomson and Lacordaire) of all the three genera into which the genus *Agennopsis* (= *Adetus*, Leconte) has been divided; having the prosternum of *Agennopsis*, the plane mesosternum of *Tautoclina* and the apically thickened antennæ of *Pterichthya*. It has upon the whole more affinity with *Tautoclina*, excepting that the body is of nearly equal width throughout, without tapering in front and behind. The colour of the fine laid pubescence is a lightish brown, with a round apical patch of lighter colour and denser texture on the elytra.

*Desmiphora fasciculata*, Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 284 = *D. gigantea*, Thomson, Class. des Céramb. p. 75.

Does not differ from Amazons specimens. The species has therefore a wide distribution, but it appears rare everywhere. Mr. Belt states that its hairy clothing gives it a deceptive resemblance to a hairy caterpillar, and that it is found on foliage, like caterpillars, and unlike the other *Desmiphoræ*, which are seen on dead branches.

\* A very closely allied species, with shining elytra, was brought by Mr. Buckley from the Macas district in Ecuador, differing from *H. nitidus* in having an ochreous patch in the middle of the base of each elytron, and the tomentose specks being larger, less numerous and round:—

*Hammoderus sticticus*, n. sp. Fuscus, ochraceo-fusco subtiliter pubescens; elytris castaneo-fuscis subnitidis, interrupte subtiliter pubescentibus, guttis paucis rotundatis ochraceo-tomentosis conspersis, maculisque majoribus utrimque quatuor, primâ basali, secundâ ante medium laterali, tertiâ et quartâ discoïdalibus prope apicem, apice dentatis haud spinosis; thorace medio nudo, nigro, rugoso; basi utrimque lineolâ ochraceâ; corpore subtus maculis lateralibus ochraceis vix conspicuis; antennis ♂ gracilibus, corpore fere triplo longioribus. Long. 12 lin. ♂.

Macas; Ecuador (Buckley).

*Desmiphora canescens*, n. sp. Parva, cinereo-albo dense pubescens, thoracis disco postico, humeris lineolisque laterali-posticis elytrorum fuscis, pilis longissimis passim vestita; thoracis disco fusco elytris postice albo-fasciculatis; antennis robustis dense longissime pilosis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

One example.

Differs from almost all other species by the absence of crest of hairs from the base of the elytra. There is a small pencil of dark hairs in the usual situation on the front margin of the thorax, and another on each side of the disk; on the posterior declivity of the elytra there are also pencils of whitish hairs arranged almost in a semi-circle round a series of short parallel brown lines. A triangular patch of dark brown covers each shoulder of the elytra, and two large dark brown stripes lie on the posterior part of the surface of the thorax. There is no trace of raised lines on the elytra, and the punctuation is irregular. The only species to which it is closely allied is one from Jamaica.\*

*Estola vittulata*, n. sp. Postice attenuata, setosa; sordide ochraceo-fusca, elytris vittâ communi postice angustatâ nigro-fuscâ; antennis articulis tertio, quarti dimidio, octavo et decimo carneo-testaceis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

In Mr. Belt's and my own collection.

Less convex than other species, with the elytra slightly and straightly tapering behind. Clothed with short stiff dusky bristles. Dingy light-brown, the elytra with a common blackish stripe, very broad at the base and rapidly narrowing behind, terminating before the apex; the apex itself singly rounded or very obtusely and obliquely truncated. Antennæ dusky, with the third, eighth and tenth, and the basal halves of the fourth, ninth and eleventh, pale fleshy-testaceous. Thorax coarsely and thickly punctured. Elytra punctured, chiefly in rows.

*Trestonia assulina*, n. sp. Minus elongata, robusta; fusca, ochraceo-fusco tomentosa; fronte flavâ, maculâ

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\* *Desmiphora pallida*, n. sp. Pallide fusco-cinerea, pilis brevibus paucis vestita, antennis et tibiis rufescentibus; capitis vertice, thoracisque margine antico fusco-penicillatis; elytris humeris fuscis, postice cristis duabus transversis cinereo-penicillatis; sparsim punctatis. Long. 3 -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.



mediâ transversâ fuscâ, vertice fusco; tuberibus antenniferis distantibus, acutis; thorace cylindrico; elytris oblongis, maculâ utrimque post medium fusco-velutinâ, curvatâ, antice integrâ plagâ cinereâ marginatâ, postice dentatâ; spatio apicali fusco, vix strigoso, maculâ intra-apicali cinereâ; abdomine medio atro-fusco, fulvo-maculato. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Chontales, Mr. Belt; also Brazil? (coll. H. W. Bates).

Resembles *Trestonia capreola*; but elytra shorter and broader, antennæ unicolorous brown, &c. The dark, velvety crescent-shaped spot of the elytra is in the same position, far from the apex, and forms a smooth curve on its anterior margin, with two indentations in its posterior margin. The apical part is rather more tawny or ruddy in colour than the rest of the body and the cinereous spot is very oblique. The shoulders are subfalcate as in *Tr. capreola*. It agrees with none of the numerous species described by M. Buquet.

*Hoplistocerus gemmatus*, n. sp. Ovatus, viridi-æneus, cinereo-tomentosus, elytris (postice rotundato-dilatatis) passim maculis elevatis nitidis viridi-æneis conspersis, spatiis depressis dense tomentosis; antennis nigris, scapo nitido, elongato-pyriformi, articulis 3—4 basi griseis, 2—4 intus apice valde spinosis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

One example.

Differs in shape from other species of the genus, approaching *Cyclopeplus*; but only moderately convex. Antennæ as in the typical species, second, third and fourth joints strongly spined, and eleventh slender, claw-shaped; the scape, however, is more slender at the base than in *H. gloriosus*. Beneath, the body and coxæ are dark, glossy, brassy-green, with the sides coarsely clothed with laid ash-coloured hairs; the legs are black and similarly pubescent. The upper surface is coarsely tomentose; the head scantily so, with green ground colour; the thorax very short and transverse, unarmed, and with five naked, glossy, slightly raised spots on the disk. The elytra are gradually dilated from the base; their surface more densely tomentose, but only in the depressions; the raised parts consisting of a multitude of raised tubercles very irregular in size and shape and marked with large punctures; all glossy, dark metallic-green.

*Acanthoderes bivitta*, White, Cat. Long. Brit. Mus.  
p. 354 (*Steirastoma*).

A widely-distributed species, Amazons; Cayenne; Nicaragua.

*Acrocinus longimanus*, L.

*Oreodera obsoleta*, n. sp. *O. costaricensis* similis. Modice elongata, paulo convexa, sordide fulvo-fusca; thorace disco tuberculis concoloribus duabus, lateribus obtuse tuberosis; elytris cristâ basali parvâ penicillatâ, apice breviter truncatis, suprâ sparsim punctatis postice lineolis indistincte fulguratis, griseis, sericeo-fusco marginatis; antennis articulis basi griseis; tibiis griseo-annulatis.

Two examples.

Very similar in shape to *O. costaricensis*; having also a similar thorax and small, penicillated basal crests on the elytra; but the general colour quite different, being, instead of grayish-olive, tawny or ruddy-brown. The elytra, too, have no trace of brown, silky fasciæ, but are marked with fine streaks of lighter and darker hue, generally longitudinal and somewhat zig-zag in direction. The thorax is sparingly but strongly punctured throughout.

*Oreodera semialba*, n. sp. Latior, oblonga, depressa; atro-fusca, elytris plagâ magnâ communi lateraliter sinuatâ, cinereo-albâ; thorace lato, transverso, disco tuberculis tribus elevatis nitidis, lateribus tubere magno; elytris basi latis quadratis, postice attenuatis, apice subsinuatum truncatis et extus acute spinosis, suprâ basi nitide sparsim granulatis, deinde sparsissime punctatis. Long. 8 lin. ♂.

One example.

A very distinct species, rather shorter but similar in form to *O. glauca*. General colour very dark brown, clothed with fine, smooth grayish-brown pile. The thorax has on the disk three prominent, shining tubercles, arranged in the usual triangular position; the anterior and posterior borders have a row of large punctures, but the disk is very sparingly punctured; the large, conical, side tubercles have a sharp ring-groove round their base as in *Acrocinus longimanus*. The large grayish chalky-white patch of the elytra is a modification of the usual gray patch in other species, but it is not continued along the posterior

third as in most cases, the apical portion being indicated in outline; but of a brown colour; it does not reach the base, or sides, and is emarginated laterally, about the middle, by a broad lobe of the dark-brown marginal colour. The apex of the elytra is truncated, with the sutural angle acute and slightly produced, the exterior angle prolonged into a sharp spine. The long, clavate femora have a fulgurated gray mark.

*Lagocheirus obsoletus*, Thoms. Class. des Céramb. p. 9.

Agrees with Mexican specimens, which I believe are correctly referable to this species.

*Leptostylus palliatus*, n. sp. Oblongus, fuscus, capite thoraceque ochraceo-cinereis, elytris albo-cinereis, maculâ apicali magnâ atro-fuscâ antice undatâ, setisque cinereis seriatim ordinatis. Long. 5 lin.

One example.

Similar in shape, degree of convexity and colour to *L. transversus* (Gyll.), but the surface smooth and not tuberculated, and the dark apical patch of the elytra having its anterior margin sharply undulated. The head and thorax are very smoothly and thickly clothed with laid ochreous-ashy pile, so that scarcely any punctuation is visible and no tubercular elevations, the lateral tubercles being obtuse and the base slightly depressed and constricted. The elytra are gradually declivous and narrowed towards the apex, which is narrow and obliquely and sharply truncated; the surface is smooth and furnished with rows of short, stiff whitish bristles springing from raised lines; two-thirds of the surface is whitish-ashy, and this colour is sharply separated from the dark apex by a line of whiter colour, a narrow stripe of brown extending on each side from the shoulder but scarcely protruding on the white dorsal surface. The antennæ are brown and speckled; the apical joints ringed with ashy.

*Leptostylus hispidulus*, n. sp. Ovatus, convexus, postice obtusus; fuscus, vix cinereo- et fulvo-nebulosus; thorace subquadrato, multituberculato, tuberculis lateralibus haud productis; elytris fasciculis acuminatis setarum seriatim ordinatis, apice breviter obtuse truncatis, ante apicem fasciâ curvatâ atro-fuscâ. Long. 4½—5 lin.

Two examples.

More ovate and convex in form, like *L. triangulifer*; general colour and facies of *L. aculiferus*, but much more ovate. Dark rusty-brown, thorax varied with yellowish-ashy; antennæ dark ashy, speckled, apices of joints dark. Disk of thorax with five large obtuse tubercles; lateral tubercles scarcely prominent. Elytra ovate, rapidly declivous and not tapering at the apex, the latter briefly and obtusely truncated; the surface hispid with numerous little fascicles of short bristles, springing from small tubercles arranged down the raised lines of the elytra; the base on each side obtusely elevated; before the apex, in the usual situation, is a curved bar of dark brown, distinct only in certain lights.

*L. cineraceus*, n. sp. *L. gibbuloso*\* similis, at differt elytris basi haud gibbosis. Oblongo-ovatus, convexus, olivaceo-cinereus, thorace albescenti; elytris apice subacute rotundatis, haud truncatis, suprâ fasciculis fuscis setarum seriatim digestis, maculâ laterali areuatâ lineolâque utrimque obliquâ discoidali pone medium, fuscis; thorace quadrato, disco 5-tuberculato, tuberculis lateralibus haud productis; antennis piceo-testaceis, irroratis, articulis 5—11 basi cinereis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

One example.

Similar in form to *L. aculiferus*, but more ovate, and the dusky fascia of the elytra, instead of being transverse and near the apex, is very oblique and placed a little after the middle. The general colour and form are the same as in *L. gibbulosus* of Venezuela, which differs in having a large basal hump on each elytron. The colour is ashy, with an olive-green tint, but whiter on the thorax. The elytra differ from most species in not being truncated, but slightly tapering at the apex; their surface is hispid with fascicles of dusky setæ arranged in rows; the usual curved brown lateral spot is tolerably well marked.

*Lepturges fragillimus*, Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.

*L. sexvittatus*, n. sp. Elongato-ellipticus, depressus,

\* *Leptostylus gibbulosus*, n. sp. Oblongo-ovatus, olivaceo-cinereus; elytris apice singulatim rotundatis, basin versus utrimque gibbosis, suprâ fasciculis setarum seriatim digestis, maculâ parvâ laterali, lineolâque obliquâ pone medium fuscis; thorace quadrato, disco plurituberculato, tuberculis lateralibus obsoletis; corpore subtus, pedibus antennisque cinereis, his articulis 4—11 apice fuscis. Long. 5 lin.

*Hab.*—Venezuela (Goering).

fusco-piceus; thorace trapeziformi, griseo-tomentoso, vittis latis dorsalibus duabus fusco-piceis, spinâ laterali prope angulum posticum sitâ; elytris apice acutis, obliquissime truncatis, griseis, vittis utrimque tribus fusco-piceis quarum 1<sup>ma</sup> et 2<sup>nda</sup> ante apicem conjunctis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ —3 lin. ♂.

♂ Segmentum ultimum ventrale, apice emarginatum; dorsale obtusum.

The general colour is dull reddish, clothed with very fine grayish pile. The thorax and elytra have the ground colour grayish, with stripes of pitchy-reddish; two on the thorax and three on each elytron. The first elytral stripe is near the suture and is narrowed in two places, but, after junction with the second, reaches the apex; the third is near the lateral margin, broader than the others and widens in two places, inclosing there a narrow gray streak, as though the stripe were made up of the junction of two. The head, antennæ and legs are uniform reddish.

*L. tigrellus*, n. sp. Parvus, ovatus, depressus; flavo-testaceus, tomento ochreo-griseo vestitus; vittis medianis duabus thoracis, guttisq; clytrorum in seriebus duabus digestis, fuscis; thorace transverso, spinis lateralibus validis prope angulum sitis, basi abrupte angustato et supra depresso; elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Closely allied to *L. musculus*; similar in form and in truncature of elytra; but thoracic spines longer and more acute, and colour different. Pale testaceous, with sides of body underneath and parts of the legs and antennæ inclining to dusky. The disk of the thorax has two broad and short brown vittæ close together. The elytra have the suture and two lines of spots rusty-brown; the sutural line becoming macular towards the apex and the exterior stripe of spots forming, here and there, larger, irregular patches.

*L. gratiosus*, n. sp. *L. amabili* simillimus. Elongatus, angustus, atro-fuscus, griseo læte tomentosus; thorace vittis duabus, elytris griseis, maculâ rotundâ prope scutellum, margine laterali ante medium in maculam dilatato et pone medium fasciam latam emittenti nigris; antennis fusco-rufis; thorace quadrato, lateribus rectis, spinâ validâ fere ad angulum posticum sitâ. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂.

♂ Segmentum ultimum ventrale apice truncatum, leviter emarginatum; dorsale rotundatum.



Much resembles *L. amabilis*; differing only in being still more elongated, the sides of the thorax much straighter, and the black spots of the elytra differently arranged. These spots consist of a round one near the scutellum, a sutural stripe ceasing long before the apex and much narrowed near the scutellum, a broad fascia (dentated on its margin) behind the middle, and two lateral spots, one before the fascia (and separated from it) and the other behind the fascia and nearly blended with it; a black border extends from the humeral callus to the hindmost spot, leaving the apex, like the rest of the ground colour, clear gray. The apex itself is obliquely truncated, and the elytra are tapering; the surface has a very fine punctuation. The thorax is unusually long, and the sides remarkably straight from the fore-margin to the spine, which is situated very near to the hind angle.

*Tetraopes umbonatus*, Leconte, Journ. Ac. Phil. Ser. 2, vol. ii. p. 157.

Agrees with Mexican examples.

*Phæa mirabilis*, n. sp. Magna, cylindrica, nigra, infrà griseo-pubescentis; capite, thorace et elytris suprâ rubro-sanguineis; his apice late, thoracisque disco valde elevato, nigris. Long.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

One example.

The largest species yet described of this genus. Rather densely clothed with erect hairs. Head red, sparingly punctured. Antennæ black; underneath ashy-pubescent. Thorax as wide as the head, moderately grooved transversely in front and behind; sides obtusely tuberculated in the middle; disk forming a sharply-elevated quadrate plate, deeply grooved all round, black, with a dense brush of black hairs; the black colour extending to the base and over the scutellum. Elytra as wide as the thorax, elongate, parallel, above nearly plane, punctulated partly in rows; blood red, with a spot on the humeral callus, and the apical fourth black, the apical patch with a straight transverse anterior margin.

*Isomerida lineata*, n. sp. *I. albicollis* paulo major et robustior, dense incumbenti-pubescentis, pilisque brevibus erectis subdense vestitis; fusca, elytris vittâ angustâ medianâ (apice haud attingenti) margineque laterali testaceo-rufis;



capite, thorace, femoribus, pro- et meso-sternis, testaceo-fulvis; abdomine segmentis 3—4 albo-pubescentibus; antennis ut in *I. albicollis* (♀) corpore brevioribus, nigris, infra ciliatis; articulis basi testaceis, tertio quàm quarto triente longiori. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Chontales.

Var. Capite et thoracisque disco atro-fuscis, ♀. New Granada.

♂? Antennis corpore longioribus; elytris haud rufovittatis, suturâque pallidâ; thorace disco nigro-vittato. Chontales.

The elytra are broadly and rather obtusely truncated at the apex; the surface punctulated, chiefly in lines; the sides (above the epipleuræ) bicarinated. The thorax is considerably narrowed in front, the sides tumid, almost tuberculated, in the middle.

I have some doubt about the ♂ here described belonging to the same species; as what I take to be the ♂ of the slight New Granadan variety differs from it considerably. But I have only seen one specimen of each sex of the Chontales form.

*Erana pusilla*, n. sp. Nigra, griseo subtiliter pubescens, et sparsim erecte pilosa; capite, thorace antice scutelloque testaceo-fulvis; antennis filiformibus, pilosis, infra longe sparsim ciliatis, testaceo-fulvis, scapo elongato et articulo secundo nigris, cæteris apice fuscis; pedibus flavo-testaceis, tibiis intermediis et posticis apice nigris, tarsis fusco-maculatis; episternis albo-tomentosis; corpore suprâ, et metasterno subgrosse haud dense punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

One example.

The same species occurs in Mexico, as a variety, differing only in the head being dusky and the thorax having a large fulvous spot in the middle, instead of on the anterior margin. Having only one example of each before me, it cannot be decided whether this is a local form, or whether (which is more probable) the colour is variable.

The genus *Erana*, according to the typical species, *E. cincticornis*, has the head retractile and the scape long and rather slender; it is, therefore wrongly defined by Lacordaire, who places it in the group *Ærenicites*, which have the head exerted. *Saperda triangularis*, Germar, must be removed from the genus.

*Eumathes cuprascens*, n. sp. *Eu. undato* paulo brevior

et convexior; fusco-cupreus, sericeo-nitens, subtilissime pubescens et nigro-setosus; capite et thorace grosse sparsim punctatis, hoc spinâ laterali acutâ; elytris lineatim punctatis, apice obtuse rotundatis. Long. 5 lin.

One example.

Agrees in all its generic characters with *Eu. undatus* and *Amazonicus*, even to the sharp keel of the mesosternum; but differs totally in facies, owing to its rather more convex elytra and shining coppery-brown colour, without any variegation. The short stiff black bristles are implanted in regular rows on the elytra.

#### CYMATONYCHIA, nov. gen.

Genus intermedium; subfamiliis *Etolinæ*, *Gryllicinæ* et *Hebestolinæ* æqualiter affine. Forma corporis *Gryllicæ* similis; sed unguibus tarsorum basi leviter dentatis, tibiisque intermediis extus emarginatis. Caput retractile; inter antennis triangulariter concavum. Thorax subovatus, inermis. Elytra ad humeros lata, deinde usque ad apices attenuata. Antennæ filiformes, ciliatæ, scapo cylindrico, basi extus subito angustato. Acetabula intermedia vix aperta. Mesosternum fortiter tuberculatum. Pedes subelongati; femora gradatim clavata. Tarsi robusti; ungues divaricati, prope basin intus breviter late dentati. Tibiæ intermediae extus emarginatæ.

The plain-coloured insect forming this genus is interesting as furnishing a connecting link between the three subfamilies mentioned above, and as probably indicating the true point of transition from the *Lamia* to the *Saperda* type. The rounded thorax and trigonal elytra, so much wider at the base than the thorax, give it some general resemblance to the *testacea* group of *Leptura*. The thorax might be described as subcylindrical, with the sides somewhat regularly and strongly rounded.

*C. castanea*, n. sp. Fusco-nigra; thorace fusco-castaneo, elytris rufo-castaneis; subtilissime griseo-pubescens; capite lævi; thorace disperse fortiter punctato; elytris apice late truncatis angulis externis dentatis, suprâ sparsim punctulatis subnitidis, nigro-setosis. Long.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

One example, apparently ♂.

The affinity to the *Gryllicinæ* consists in the general form, and strong concavity of the crown; but the intermediate tibiæ in that group are entire. The broad but

distinct tooth near the base of the claws is a decided rudiment of the broad projection which forms the "appendiculated" claw of the *Gryllicinæ* and many of the *Saperdinæ*. On re-examination I find some of the true *Estolæ* have indications of a tooth at the base of the claw. There can be no doubt therefore that the *Hebestolinæ* group, which Lacordaire places at the end of the *Saperda* tribe, have a real affinity (as their facies would lead us to suppose) with the *Estolinæ*. The connection with the *Saperdæ* is therefore from *Pogonocherus*, *Estola*, and allies, through *Hebestolinæ* and *Callianæ*.